A fortinght's rostication left me little to write about, mye the inevitable operations of agriculture which go on around us, like breathing in sleep, or sleep in sermen. The first days here were monopolized by the cares of grase-cutting, turning, shaking, raking, and getting into barn, which things are manifold. You buy a scythe and bire a scythian; "all's right, now, you say: "go ahead; I must to my books till dinner."
In the afternoon you walk out to enjoy the result, if
you could only find it. You come at last upon a little mown island in an unmown sea. It looks somewhat larger than a griddle-cake. That's your day's work, man, reythe, and all. The next day, two men, with horse and horse-rake all the afternoon, and boy to ride the horse. You walk out again in the fields at eventide-there are two islands instead of one, that to all, and nothing thrown in. You think that the eye of the master in wanting, and are down in the fields next day yourself. But it turns out not to be the right sort of eye. It takes too much heed of bees and butterflies, beside the general effects in the distance. The mowers don't mind it one bit. Indeed, why should they! Nobody else ever did. We shall never get through in this way. Send for the machine, and let us make an end speedily. It comes, but with men, machine, horscrake, and sinful extravagance in oxen and ox-cart, we have not got through with the having, in the formight just past. It is true the barn is crammed from floor to rafter. At all the windows, hay looks out, and nothing looks in. Would it were sold, and the money safe in peaket! There is a time coming, they say, when it will be worth, no one knows how much. Priend, there is always a time coming, and I, for one, and t exactly like the time that went before it. One morning I did pass in the fields, taking note of the oxen as they did their work with long pauses between she pulls. They were unequally yoked together. One was a slow, patient wretch, content to abide the cruel whip, and to accumulate quiet beef, as norses are said to make quiet milk, for those who shall feed on him He took no more offense at the ox-goad Sourished about his muzzle than if it had been a nosegay, presented for his delectation. "Trudge, trudge, trudge," said he to himself; "hay cart is heavy, and work next be done. Whip seems to be ordained-it doesn't make much difference. I finally get my supper, and a quiet night in the fields." The other was a lion-made beast, huge in the chest, and small in the baunches, with a flery eye and headlong motion. He seemed bent on having a time of it, and when arged by the goad would run twice as far as was needful, enerting and flinging up his head. As he eyed our little group envagely, I interpreted his inward reflections as follows: "How I'd like to get away it I could, upset this cursed bay, and break the cart all to pieces. I shouldn't mind goring that little baby either, or tossing his purse. I could do something, if it were not for this stupid Hawbuck on my left; as it is, I'll plague them all I can" And the yoke of oxen became to me typical of matrimony and other pertnerships, and I thought that we all like to drive the patient ox, and

But let us waste no more time with rustics in the pacture. Harness up, and let us drive to town. It at a week since I have seen a paper My soul is of all Christianity cupty, exiled from Christendom, for this island is a beathen oasis in the civilized world. So to town we go. But we don't meet the usual tremendons vehicles driving down upon us. Why is it all so quiet, breathless rather-now I think of it. The flags too, in the harbor, at half-must. In the first shop we enter we learn the reason of this. Two Rhode Island officers were killed in the fight at Bull Run, that victory whose jubilant shout penetrated even our sollinde But there is something more. The street is thronged with carriages, and the usual holiday faces are not in them. Pallor and consternation are everywhere. There is great stopping at Kinsley's for something. Kinsley comes out, and motions them elsowhere-they follow the direction of his hand as fast as they can, but the street is blocked; every one waits, and no apologies are made. We now see it is the news-office that people are besiging in carriages and on foot. Long and ilently do they wait, the imprisoned carmen even forgetting for a time to swear at the great people who hinder their progress, which to them and their little once is daily bread, remember, great people. By and by, we get the papers. Ah! it is a bitter pill-a low thrill of sorrow makes itself felt, rather than heard. through the crowd. The carriages drive off in orainous silence. We see the sunset through dim eves-its crimson splendour mocks us all the way home. The twilight air has mischief in it. Begone, sun-den't look at us. Our redness should be deeper than thine. The evil hour has come-the victory was no victorythis is true, that we are defeated.

With what a dull, dead shock did the ill news, in its first exaggeration, fall upon us! It was so strange that believing it we were ready to believe anything, and gave up our four thousand dead with swelling hearts, but with folded hands. It opened up to us new possibilities of evil days for all of us, but while it wounded Hope, it only made Resolution ten times resolved. "They may take our Capital," we thought and bring fire and sword into our households. Well, it is better to perish by them than to live like them. We can die," and thank God that we die in a just cance." But the battle cloud lifes, and its terrors diminish. We felt only the other end of their papiethere was a sympathetic telegraph between their hearts and ours. But look, the enemy retired also with loss unknown, indeed carefully concealed. The numberso the slain diminish with every bulletin from the seat of war. The panie did not commence with our soldiers, but with a set of fools who had no business in such a neighborhood. Once begun, the terrible danger of such an excitement is known to all military men. Fear is as contagious as heroism, and much more headlong. The experience of the danger and disaste of a fight will go far to make our men more afraid of cowardice than of any external deadly force that can be brought to bear upon one. The traiter in the hear! is the true "Let fear perish," says the true soldier, whether I am slain or not." One dies glacily, seeing one's worst enemy die first.

But the wisest say the lesson was needed. We all come to acknowledge this, having faith in the sweet uses of adversity, all of us who have lived long enough to look upon the retreat of a sorrow whose advance has found us powerless. But the next question must be, what is the leason? Not uncharity, certainly, nor rash inveighing against this person and that. In so confused a moment we should beware of stabbing in the dark, lest we grieve and alienate a friend when we blind'y seek a traitor. Tacitus says: "This is the worst trait of war, that all take to themselves the credit of prosperous movements, while the blame of failures is always cast upon one person." Of such accusations we should be cautious. They are easily made, and not easily recalled. Justice must come with a slower tread and a firmer brow than this petulant Fury of disappointment.

We cannot anticipate the divine decision of Justice we can only pledge ourselves to see is carried out. Some other particulars will follow these leading investigations. We should like the names of the officers who ran away, leaving their men to shift for themselves. And if anywhere a brave fellow made a stand with his sword, and threatened his flying compades with death, unless they would turn and make a stand also, we should like to know his name, that it may stand in our glad remembrance.

And now, the Rhode Island regiments return, and

lying still and pale, with the glory of indomitable courage, than to see it again, suffused with blush of shame. But there is a generous shame, which leads to poblest self-vindication. If that ecourging messenger from heaven visit us, let us receive him in sincerity, and acknowledge the good service of his tingling weapon. So shall a new banner be given to us, and "Death for Duty" shall be the watchword to close our rear, firmer than ditch or rampart. Death for Duty! Hear that, and sift your ranks, regiment and company. Give us the three hundred Spartans-give us the six hundred Balaklavans-give us the single Leart of Winselfeid-the wisdom and patriotism of Tell, and we will give you the crown which you desire, but have not yet deserved.

THE ARMY WORM.

F . a the Old Colony Memorial.

This the last two weeks, the ravages of the army worm, wherever it has made its appearance, have been truly alarming; and those have suffered most who were least able to bear their losses. A few weeks ago, a destructive ball-storm swept over the district of Wellingsly, destroying in a great measure the garden and field crops; and now the caterpillar has taken what the hall-storm left. The applications left. the half-storm left. The southern limit of the storm and the worm is Eel river; neither has extended its operations, in any considerable degree, north of Training Green. This surprising combination of circumstances has given rise to many theories to account for the appearance of the worm, some of which are quite annuing. It is observable of these theories, however, that the more elaborate they are, the less satisfaction they give. One of these, although wanting in novelty, is accented by a very limited class of minds as a satisis accepted by a very limited class of minds as a satisfactory solution. The hypothesis is based on the ans of the people. First, the haif was sent, and, failing to bring the people of Hobbs' Hole to a sense of their condition, the caterpillar came. If this does not accomplish its mission, something more terrible is to come. The last, and most ingenious of these theories that we have heard of, endeavors to eccount for the appearance of the esterpillar in those fiels damaged most by the haif, by supposing that the eggs of the insect were carried up into the clouds in the rising vapor, and were there imbedded in the haif-stones, and fell to the earth. Hence the conjunction of the storm are the worm. accepted by a very limited class of minds as a satis

It is an admitted fact that the exterpillar was first discovered in those grass and grain fields where the crop had been beaten down by the hail, a circumstance which will warrant the consission as most consistent with the general order of nature, that the instinct of the insect discovered in the fallen grain the conditions most favorable to the development of the egg, and the furnishing of the necessary food and shelter to the young caterpillar. This of course is only one of the reasons why we have the army worm, and others have it not.

The worm, so far as we know, has not been found originally in any field whose toll has been kept in motion by cultivation during the scason. Although corn has been much damaged, in some instances, totally destroyed, yet in no case, we think, have the worms seemed to originate there, but in some neighboring grain field whose surface has not been distunded by enhivation since Spring. This fact has suggested the idea of protecting the corn, which is the food the enterpillar seeks next after outs and other small grains. First, water, and many other forces have been applied with only partial success. The only contrivance we know, that has accomplished its purpose, is a skillfully constructed dich around the field to be protected. It might be inferred from many published statements, that a ditch made by remning a plow twice in the same furrow, would be sufficient; but we know from actual experience that this will prove no harrier whatever to the march of this grand stery. The ditch should be about a foot deep, our took is as good as ten, with The worm, so far as we know, has not been found the march of this grand every. The slitch should be about a foot deep, one tool is as good as ten, with percendicular, or nearly percendicular, or hearly percendicular sides. At the foot of each side, there should be an inclined plane, made by sloping the earth of the bottom at such an an angle that dry sand will just lie on the surface. This can easily be done by drawing the earth of the bottom against the sides, and letting it fall into that position which its own weight will cause it to assume. At the top of each side of the clitch another inclined plane should be made in the same manner as the one at the bottom. The side of the citch another inclined plane should be made in the same manner as the one at the bottom. The only reason for this second inclination is to doubly for-tify the position, so that if a Rebel escapes over the first he may be auried back from the second. The enfirst he may be harled back from the second. The entire efficiency of the ditch will fail, miless these two planes be kept in good condition by renewing the dry sand wherever the surface becomes hard from moisture, or from the continued efforts of the worms to get over. If it is desired to kill the pests at once, and, judging from our own experience, we think the most humane will enjoy the most exquisite pleasure in doing so, holes eight or ten inches deep must be made in the bottom of the ditch, at a distance from each other of three or four yards. Late these pockets almost every worm will work its way, and become an easy prey to fixe or any other force most convenient to be applied. In conversations which we have had with various persons in reference to the army worm, we have been much surprised at the many crude notions widely prevalent concerning insects generally. Many suppose that

aleut concerning insects generally. Many suppose the muggots, grubs and caterpillars are created by some mysterious process out of the anhatance on which the feed; that the magot found in carrion, is produced by feed; that the maggot found in carrion, is produced by spontaneous creation out of the decomposing flesh; that the maggot which appears in cheese does not follow the common laws of creation, but cheese is transformed into an organized being. It seems that many of us, on this subject, have not yet advanced beyond the old Roman author, who gives the details of a process for creating a swarm of living bees out of the body of a dead built. All insects proceed from eggs, or are produced slive, just as all other animals are. They differ the produced the control of the body of the control of the body of the control of the body of a dead built. produced alive, just as all other animals are. They dier from other animals, however, in passing through change so much that a common observer would not recognize them as the same animals. All lies, in their recognize them as the same animals. All flies, in their first state, are commonly called maggets, which are without feet; to bectles, becs, wests and other insects of the same class, the name of grub is applied; butterflies and moths are known as caterpillars. In this stage of their existence, issects are exceedingly voracious, and destruction follows in their path. The instinct of the control is not teaches it where to deposit its eggs so and destruction follows in their path. The instinct of the parent insect teaches it where to deposit its eggs so that the appropriate food may be acceptable to her young. The fly places its eggs in putrefying flesh; be-cause that will furnish the preper food to the magget. The bee provides a store of honey for the same pur-pose. The butterfly and moth choose vegetable pro-ductions. One kind, passing by the pear tree, selects he apple tree as its place of deposit; another chooses be oak, although the foliage of these trees furnish no food for the parent butterfly, which lives on liquids alone.

There maggets, grubs and enterpillars very coon These maggots, grubs and enterpillars very coon, commonly in a few weeks, undergo a change which generally leaves them in a dormant condition in which for the most part they take no food. In order to protect itself is this defenseless state, the caterpillar, previous to its transformation, covers its body with a kind of varnish or weaves around itself a cocoon or web which preserves it from many of the casualties to which it is exposed. Insects in this second stage of transformation are called chrysalids, in which form they generally spend the Winter. In the spring they burst their grave-clothes and appear for the first time as winged insects. Thus the foul maggot, wriggling in carrion, becomes a periest fly: the repulsive enterpillar changes into the beautiful moth or butterfly. These are the three changes to which all insect hie is subject. It is only in the last state that insects produce their like. duce their like.

The caterpillar, a species of which is at the present time ravaging our fields, is the most destructive of all insects. Of those that are natives of Massachusetts, about five hundred different kinds are known, and about five hundred different kinds are knows, and many others remain to be described. As each female butterfly or noth may produce eight hundred eggs in a season, the rate at which caterpillars increase is very alarming, when we know from experience what they can accomplish. We find there is a notion prevailent that the Army worm may multiply the present scuson, and on this account it is feared that the removal of a worm to a place where none are found, would result in propagating there this fearful enemy. This fear is groundless. No caterpillar can produce its like. The worms that we now have in our fields will enter the ground and spend the Winter in their chrysalis state, reappear next Spring in the form of a beautiful moth, live a few weeks, flitting about by night, multiply and die. A friend of ours, however, insists that he has discovered young within a caterpillar the present scaron. This may be explained by supposing he found the magget of the Ichacumon fly, which deposits its eggs in the body of a living caterpillar, which proves the destruction of the latter; risy it is that all cannot be destroyed in the same efficient way. Now as nature is in the main just to all her creatures, what compensation shall we have for all the run worked by this many others remain to be described. As each female destroyed in the same efficient way. Now as nature is in the main just to all her creatures, what compensation shall we have for all the ruin worked by this pestiferous worm? The only one that we can think of is, awarms of beautiful moths that fly only in the darkness, and whose beauty is seldom seen.

But they are gradually disappearing, and all who are interested in the matter may easily observe how they accomplish their exit. On a farm where the worm has been very numerous and destructive, we

women receive their dead again, those at least of whom they thought as such. My heart sympathizes with their joy, the relief from the utmost tension of anxiety that human heart can feel. But most I honor in remembrance one of the most sensitive and delicate nartarel of those who, in the first sorrow of last Monday, said: "I am so penetrated with grief for my country's diegrace, that even my boy's safety gives me be comfort." Yes, better to think of the dear face as

formed; others partly changed, others seem to have just lost their consciousness and the espacity to perform their usual functions. There that were on the confines of their dream-world, seemed to be subject to great nervous irritability, manifested by spasmodic movements of the body, indicative, probably of pain. In the threes of transformation, the body grew shorter, the color changed, and the rings became more clearly defined; the caterpillar gradually departing, and the chrysalis coming slowly into view. The perfect chrysalis, of a light brown color, is less than an inch is length, covered with a hard varnished skin, under which appears the radiments of future wings. It easily penetrates the soil where it will remain till next June, and then become a perfect insect. Now, suppose the and then become a perfect insect. Now, suppose the half of these moths or millers which are to appear next summer, are females, and each lays eight hun-dred eggs, what are we to 6 then? Why, fly to our dred eggs, what are we to do then? Why, fly trenches, and defend ourselves as best we may

CITY ITEMS.

AMUSEMENTS .- All the amusements of the day are touched by the war. All the managers are considering effects of powder and ball in the future. The "regular season" will probably open with a fire of patriotism from the entire line of Broadway theaters; even the veteran Wallack, with his charming new theater, will find the old comedies unequal to the emergency of the Fall opening; not even the fun and brilliancy of Mrs. John Wood will set the ball rolling bravely at the Winter Garden, if "Cinderella" is to be the field of her ne tion; and Miss Laura Keene must not count upon another enormous fortune, no matter how much money she invests in scenery, unless she can go into the cam paign on a complete war footing.

The Summer skirmishing is light, but telerably effective. A new andience is brought down every evening at the posts still held by the regular forces. It is no uncommon sight of an evening to see more than a hundred persons witnessing "The Seven Sisters"—net all of them fresh to the oddities and vanities of these very showy girls, but many of them reviving memories of the early days, the happy long ago, of this remarkable production, the run of which has no parallel, except, perhaps, in that of Bull. How many of the original actors in the "Seven Sisters" have been married or have died, since that distant first night! Yet it is pleasant still to count some of the old guard. There is Mr. Peters, and Mr. Burnett (who really shows great eleverness in keeping up in character a conmentary on the times, full of shining points), and Mr. Daly, and Mrs. Lotty Hough, whose infinite variety and excellent good bumor time cannot stale, not to speak of others equally faithful to the S. S. through all. Colonel Laura re signed some weeks ago, and went up country recruiting, and we hope she has greatly increased her strength Her command has devolved upon Mrs. Leighton, who has served with brilliant success in many campaigns, and has already done such efficient service that it is understood she will be promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, and be only second in command next reason. Meanwhile the administration has determined that no future movements of the campaign shall be made publie, and none of us can tell when the Sisters will be allowed to run along home.

Cond Mille Fealthe! Such is the exclamation of Col. W. J. Florence, even now ringing through Winter Garden, and such, we fancy, must be the echo of every tree Irish American heart. It would be treason in the camp if the Colonel were not handsomely supported. He conducts operations, every evening, on a boldly Constitutional scale, and "death to all traitors," is the motto inscribed upon his banners. Beside which, there is in his command the prettiest and sanciest of all the vivandieres. Her name is also Florence. This post, the Winter Garden, needs no reenforcement. The honor of the 60th is the special object of this evening's performance—the brave boys whose plane has ever floated in the front of battle, and covered themselves with unimperishable honor," We quote the bulletin from headquarters.

Barnum would be false to the glorious traditions which cluster about his name if he were not among the foremost in the fray: Other managers trust to a counterfeit presentment, and have an unreal war atmosphere. He gives you the very substance of the times. in the person of Tillman, the negro avenger, and his "identical batchet."

Without any gory symbols, but not without the most thorough and uncompromising hostility to all traitors, the eloquent De Cordova maintains his Lyceum at the old stand of Hope, namely, the Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. His poetical notes of "The Rebellion and the War," are doomed to carry dismay to many a Rebel's heart, while they help, with the efforts of the regular theaters, more than many wise heads imagine, to sostain the spirit and confirm the resolution of the

George Christy's Minstrels, the only exponents of the African in art remaining in the city, and they not contraband, continue their capital entertainments at the Stuyyesant Institute, in spite of rumors that they about forming themselves into the nucleus of a rifle regiment.

By the best authority in theatrical affairs in New-York, we learn that the company at the new Wallack's will embrace several of the old favorites, and some new people, that no sort of connection will be had with the 'Cocktail Guard," and that it is not definitely decided what the opening piece will be. Only the Sunday critics know more, and they won't tell. Mr. J. S. Clarke (by the same authority) will not appear at the Winter Garden in conjunction with Mrs. John Wood, has declined an engagement with Mr. Wallack, and has had an offer from the Adelphi, London. The profession at large is blue. The prospect for the coming season strikes them as being a trifle woful. Yet where can the people go for rejoicing if not to the theaters? and the tide of victory will have set from this side of Mason & Dixie's line before the doors open for the campaign of '61-2!

PREACHING AT THE ANDERSON ZOUAVE TENT .-Yesterday afternoon the Rev. Chas. C. Gozs preached to the families of Volunteers, in the tent at Union square. The services commenced with prayer and the singing of Cowper's beautiful byran, containing the lines so appropriate to the occasion:

Ye fearful caints, firesh courses take;
The choids ye so much dread
Are big with mercy, and shall break
In blessings on your head.
His burposes are thesing fast,
Unfolding every hour; Unfolding every hour; The bud may have a bitter taste, But sweet will be the flower."

The speaker thanked God that they knew neither bond nor free, neither denomination nor nation; they cared not what a man's professions were, so that he were the right kind of a man. Mr. Goss then proceeded to show that the consolations of religion were adequate to every event in life, to all reverses and sorrows, and to no other source could we look for comfort in affliction, but to the Father of all Mercies. The

AN APOLGY FOR MR. BOGGS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

dience of ladies and gentlemen.

SIR: Absence from the city has prevented my noticing before this, the paragraph in your columns concerning Mr. Wm. L. Boggs of South Carolina, who was a fellow-passenger with me on board the "New-York." As I was almost the only born American in the second cabic with him, I naturally made his ac the second cabin with him, I narratly made his ac-quaintance, and was hardly separated from him half an hour during the veyage. During all that time no word ever passed his lips upon American politics, an less I forced the subject upon him. I canadly confess that I talked a good deal with him and abused without constraint the leaders of the Rebellion; but I never heard him, utter a stronger realy than, "I am sorry

constraint the leaders of the Rebellion; but I never heard him utter a stronger reply than, "I am sorry you misunderstand us so," I am sure that he never discussed the question with anybody else on board.

Mr. B. is a purely reientific man, has been studying chemistry at the German universities, and was returning to his home to protecute his quist scholarly life. I have met him before in Europe, and can vouch from personal knowledge that his being engaged in any political intrigue is the sherest impossibility. It is a pity that his letters of introduction to Southern men, by the home of which he hoped to reach home, should be taken from him as "important papers," and he himself exposed to unjust suspicions.

The statement that he offended any one on board by

the expression of his sentiments is, as follows from the the expression of his sentiments is, as follows from above, utterly groundless and false. I was myself careless enough to state freely throughout the ship that he was a Southerner, and information was doubtless given to the Police by some overzealous patriot, who did not know Mr. Boggs personally at all. The story, as told in your columns, however, must be the creation of an ingendens reporter.

Feeling myself to be indirectly to blame for this unlessed in the story of the story of

pleasant misunderstanding, I cheerfully offer the only reparation in my power—a statement of the facts.

Yours, be. RAYMOND. Hrocklyn, July 27, 1861.

> TO F. E. CHERCH. Suggested by seeing his Painting of OUR PLAG IN THE SAY. Loso since the Poet's breathing verse

Might well to will the world rehearse How Freedom formed our banner fair From Morning's stars and Morning's glare. To you reserved to show the eye The lustrous star, the reddening sky, The morning streaks of rosy hue, The ample field of lurid blue, The glittering white that points the way Where leaps the sun to cloudless day. These own the skillful touch that shakes A glory over hills and lakes, That brings the Mountains to our door, And takes us to the Arctic shore. And passes by the outworn therees That long have filled our Painters' dreams, To find its fullest play and power In Nature's present, bounteous hour.

What is this banner, lit with stars, And crossed by clouds in reddening bars? What is this banner, which the birth Of Morning shakes o'er all the earth ! Do sky and clouds and stars alone. Make up the Flag we call our own ? And does the Painter's brush display Mere vapors, streaks, and colors gay ?

What is this banner ? 'Tis the sense, The type of all our permanence, Drawn from the glories of the sky. Again we bid them wave on high, Arranged by Art's immortal laws, The symbols of a Nation's cause. The stars of Heaven forever blaze, Heaven's lambent szure ever plays, The reddening clouds forever burn Where san-lit worlds forever turn. While these defy destroying Time, We call them ours, with hope sublime, And, grouped and blazoned, bid them glow To light us as we onward go.

Such Flag may never trail in dost ! We can defend it-and we must, Not lightly did our fathers' hope Reach to the starry-spangled cope, Nor did they frame with impious band The banner under which we stand. Their blood, heroic, nobly shed. May well deserve the Morning's red; And souls that shared in Freedom's was Might each ascend to Heaven, a star. Oh, noble banner, where we see The hope, the history of the Free,

Shake out thy folds, and let them fly O'er soldiers not afraid to die; O'er States who guard the common bond, And fight to-day for life beyond; And join their ardor and their will To keep the Commonwealth from ill!
CHAMPION BISSELL.

INQUEST IN THE CASE OF MR. ELACKWELL .- COToner Jackman on Saturday held an inquest on the body of Jacob Blackwell, a native of this State, aged 76 years, who was burned to death on Saturday morning during the fire at No. 7 Burling slip. The deceased was a guager, and occupied an office on the second floor of the building. He was seen to approach a window as if to jump out, but being overpowered by the heat and smoke, fell backward into the burning building and perished in the flamer. The deceased lived at No. 187 Second street, Williamsburgh. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the jury.

A RETURNED SOLDIER KILLED .- Coroner Jackman yesterday held an inquest on the body of Thomas Fleming, a member of the 69th Regiment, who was killed on Saturday while returning with his comrades from the seat of war. The deceased was riding on top of one of the cars between this city and Philadelphia, when, in passing under a bridge, his head came in contact with one of the beams, and he was instantly killed. The body was brought to the Armory in Prince street, where the inquest was held. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 22 years.

THE PEACE PETITION.-The following-named gentlemen assert that their names were placed on the Hon, Ben. Wood's Peace Petition without their knowledge or authority: J. McJ. Bensel, Nos. 4 and 10 Depeyster street; George N. Seymour, No. 139 Maiden lane; Thomas B. Harris, No. 96 Pine street.

LAUNCH .- Will be launched at Jersey City at 1 o'clock to day, the steamboat Mary Powell, built by M. S. Allison, owned by Capt. Absalom Anderson and others, to take the place of the steamboat Thomas

RELIEF FOR THE FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS .. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Aware that many members of the families our brave volunteers, who are now periling their lives for the purpose of preserving our free institutions, are suffering, I for ne, am prepared to promptly contribute my mite toward their I am comparatively poor, and physically unable to share the

privations of the soldier, but I will take into my femily any reputable and indigent member of a family, whose father or law-ful guardian is engaged in fighting the battles of our country, and perly provide for all the wants of such member. My name and residence (which I do not choose to make pub-lic) may be found with the Editor of the Tannum.

lic) may be found with the Editor of the Tainers.

Situated as I am pecuniscily, this will be no small tax upon
me; yet, it is a tex which I feel benorably bound to incur, and which I do most cheerfully.

My earnest desire is, that others will give this subject their

mpt attention, and relieve in such manner as best they may, has who are suffering in consequence of being deprived of par-lal on a hid support. If, also, all in authority will promptly obey their duties monerate toward the his we solder, du-ne will prosper, and the success of our same will be inevitable.

A VOLUNTEER DROWNED.—Yesterday morning, while a number of the members of the New-York Mounted Rifle Corps were bathing at the foot of Eighty-sixth street, Joseph Ogles, one of the number, got le beyond his depth and was drewned before as-ristance could reach him. His body has not yet been address was listened to with attention by a large au- recovered.

Disaffearen.—Thomas Multigau, who formerly kept a liquor store at No. 735 Third avenue, suddenly disappeared about two weeks since, and has not been heard from since. On Saturday afternoon, at the request of his friends, the police forced open his place of business, which had been closed as he left it, and found everything in order, the change and papers being in the money drawer as usual. His friends are exceedingly anxions in regard to him, and information terming to relieve their minds will be thankfully received.

A MERCHANT'S ERROR DETECTED .- A Rochester nerchant left his house on Thursday evening, to "corhim, and found that it required a carriage to find the error. She took a vehicle likewise, and pursued to "deep hollow." There the driver of the first carriage was hailed to stop; the wife ran to its door, and opening it, found the handsome and richly-dressed "error" inside. The account was immediately squared, and the balance struck.

Secusion of Printers.—On the 13th inst. the

MR. SIMMONS & TARRIFF BILL.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, JULY 22, 1861.-Mr. Simmons asked, and by unania obtained, leave to bring in the following bill; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed:

A B:LL to modify and increase the duties upon imports, and for other purposes.

Re it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress ossembled, That, from and after the passage of this act. in lieu of the folies heretofore imposed by law on the articles herein enumerated, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected, may now be exempt from dory, there shall be been enumera-and poid on the goods, wares, and merchandles become enumera-ted and provided for, imported from to sign countries, the fol-lowing daties and rairs of dury, that is to say: On raw sagar, commonly called Muscovado or brown sagar, not advanced above number twelve, Dutch standard, by claying

or other process, and on strup of sugar or of sugar cane, and on con centraled molasses, or on concentrated metado, one and one-half cents per pound; on white and clayed angar, when advanced be-

centrailed molasses, or on concentrated melado, one and one-half cents per pound; on white and clayed sugar, when advanced beyond the raw state by claying or other process, and not yet refined, two cents per pound; on refined sugar, whether loaf, hung, or priverised, four cents per pound; on segars after being refined, when they are tinctured, colored, or in anywise adulterated, and on a sugar cardy, six cents per pound; on molasses, four cents per callon; on test, ten cents per pound; on coline, three cents per pound; on molasses, four cents per gound.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the duties now imposed by law on goods, wares, and mechanise, and on all goods not herein otherwise provided for, hereather imported from foreign constitue, there shall be leveled, collected, and paid, a duty of ten per centum and valorem, to include all metrohadise on which a dety is herein imposed, as well as those subject to or except from duty by former laws: Proceeded, here eye. That in all cases where the existing specific or other duties, or both combined, on any stricts, tagether with the addition of ten per centum and valorem, shall on out to a duty of more than infra per centum the value thereof, the ten per centum health imposed shall not be added, except upon the articles of learndy and aprite dictined from grain or other materials, or other aptitions beverages. Indigs and ground modeler shall be addicted, and that diamonds and other pre-lous stones, when exist learned whereous and that diamonds and other pre-lous stones, when exist per contum at valor error.

Steel of all kinds and copper ore shall per centum the gold. Allered, or other materials, or other spiritude, the phone of exportation, shall be eighteen cents per pound or under, their land wood unmanofactured, the value of which, at the place of exportation, shall be eighteen cents per pound or under, their land copper cere shall per centum at a half per centum at valor error.

Steel of all kinds and copper ore shall per a additional du

ment, the condition of the treasury and the set entitled "An heet. I. And be it further entered, That the set entitled "An heet. It was treasury notes, to

Sec. 3. And be it further on orded. That the set entitled "Am act to provide for the payment of outstanding treasure notes, to actionize a lean, to regarde and fix the dottes on imports, and for other purposes," approved the second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be, and the same is hereby attend and corrected as follows, that is to say:

In section six, channe the final. The specific duties therete imposed on brandy, spirits distilled from grain or other materials, and other spiritumes because, shall be imposed and collected upon all of saist liquors, if of orat proof or of less strength than first proof; and when of greater strength than first proof, as in sais act; growided.

has proof, and when of greater strength than has proof, and was act, growing.

In section seven, clause 0.th. The words "on sciews, washed or placed, and all other screws, of iron or any other metal," shall be stricken out and the words "on acrews, of any other metal than iron," shall be inserted.

In section thirteen. The third clause shall be stricken out, and in lies thereof the following words shall be inserted: "On all delaines however a commerce, modilin, or berge delaites, composed wholly, or in part, of worsted, gray, or bunchored, and on any other properties of the stricken out, and gray goods of similar description, two my-dive per century advances; on bouting, and on all stained, colored, or printed goods of the above description, and on all other manufactures made wholly or in part of worsted, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centure and valorem, in clause second, short the words assuminaturer, the words "except hosings" shall be inserted.

in e tien fourteen, clause first, insert the words "ad valorem" in se tion fourteen, clause free, mark the words "ten per collamy."

In section fifteen, the words on "jute gnods, fifteen per centum," shall be stricken out, and the words " on jute yarns, ten per centum," inserted. In same section, before the word yarns in ead section, the word 'hongs' shall be inserted also, situative word "eliring," the words " of flax or hemp" shall be inserted.

in section niceteen, the words " compositions of glass or paste not set, intended for use by jewelets," shall be stricken out.

In section twenty-two, the words "compositions of glass of paste, when set," stall be stricken out.

Sec. 4. And be it farther exacted. Thut, from and after the day this act takes effect, the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section shall be exempted.

day this act takes effect, the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section shall be exempted
from duty—that is to say:

All brooks, maps, charts, mathematical and moulcal instruments philosophical apparatus, and all other articles whatever
imported for the me of the United States.

Articles in a crude state, used in dyelog or taming, not otherwise provided for, berries, nots, flowers, plants, and vegetables
med exclusively in dyelog or compassing dyes; but no article
shall be classed as such that has undergone say manufacture,
thannits, hiter apple, a bouse surmed, being deat, Brazil wood,
braziletto, end all other dyew code in sticks.

Books, maps, and charts, imported by artherity of the Joint
Library Committee of Congress for the use of the Library of
Congress. Presented, that it in any case a contract shall have
been made with any bookseler, importer, or other person for
pooks, maps or charts, in which contract the bookseler, importer, or other person aforesaid, shall have paid the duty, or included the duty in and contract, in such case the duty shall not
be remitted.

Beilian, geld, and silver;

Coing, goid, silven, and, copper;

Coing, goid, silven, and, copper;

Coing, goid, silven, and, copper;

Coing goid, silven, and, copper;

Goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, production, or membeture of the United States in the same condition as when caporied, you which no dawback or bounty has been allowed. From d. That silventhal control of the burden same of the silventhal of the presented by existing laws or which may be presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be compiled with.

Household effects, old and is use, of percents of landlike from foreign countries, if need shroud by them, said not intended for any other percent or percent, or for sale; oil, aperancel, whale, and other riches the produce of such faberies; pointings and satury, the production of American artists residing already Freedom. The rane are imported by the state or on their account, or by other person, in good faith, as objects of taste, and not as merobandice, and on presentation on the entry of the declaration of the artist fa writing, signed by him, and certified by a course of the United States, that the said paintings or strongy were produced by him.

See, b. it deat of further convents, That all goods remaining in public store or warehouse, at the time this set takes effect, may be withdrawn therefrom and entered for consumption upon payment of the duttle legally imposed thereon at the time they were deposited; and all goods deposited in public store or produced or communition in the United States, must be withdrawn therefrom, or the drive there any all in three monits.

See the same are deposited, and goods designed for experiation and consumption in professional and consumption in the United States, must be withdrawn therefore, or the other three there and all three monits are the respectations as the secretary of the Teacher may be withdrawn by the owner at any time before the experiment, and sold under the consumption in the legal of the payments to be regarded as abandoned to the go

and consumption in foreign countries may be withdrawn by the owner at any time before the expiration of five years after the same are deposited, usel goods, if not withdrawn in the years, to be regarded as abandoned to the government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the procests paid into the treasury. Provided, That merchandles upon which the owner may have anglected to pay duties within three months from the time of its deposit may be withdrawn and entered for contemption at any time within two years of its deposit, upon the payment of the legal duties, with an addition of treasury for per contemption at any time within two years of its deposit, upon the payment of the legal duties, with an addition of treasury for per contempt thereto. Provided, oilso, That merchandise upon which duties have been paid, if experied to a fivelin country, shall be entitled to return duties, por per elicine of such merchandise baving been landed abroad to be turnished to the collector by the importer, one percention of said duties to be retained by the government. And provided further. That order imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, which shall be actually on shipboard and bound for the United States before the ist day of September next, shall be exempt from the duties incoved by this set.

Suc. 6. And be it further reacted, That there shall be allowed on all articles wholly meaning-ture of materials imported on which duties have been paid, when exported, a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on each affair and no more, to be secretained under noch regulations as shall be reserviced by the secretained under noch regulations as shall be retained by the regulations and imitations herein provided.

Suc. 7. And be it further reacted, That the set shall be allowed and whatch of — cents paying such trawbacks, respectively. And farther, That on remod segar, when exported there shall be allowed a drawback of — cents pay pround, the harder shall be allowed for the processit

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE TARIFF COMPARED WITH THE PARSENT DUTIES.—The following table, giving an alphabetical list of all the articles affected by the Tariff bill just passed by the House of Representation. by the Tariff bill just passed by the House of Representatives, and comparing the proposed duties with those now levied, we have carefully prepared from official sources. They will prove to be of interest, as well to the people generally as to our business men.

[Philadelohis Inquirer.

Present

Tariff

Almonds. Acticles. Tarif.

Almonds, shelled. 2c. \$\psi\$ b.

Argo, or crude Tartar. Free.

Arrow rook. 10 \$\psi\$ cent.

Banan \$\psi\$ Free.

Strimstone, crude. Free.

Strimstone, rolled. 20 \$\psi\$ cent.

asia bids. 4c. \$\psi\$ b.

yean e Perper, ground. 2c. \$\psi\$ b.

learly, crude. 2c. \$\psi\$ b.

learly, crude. 2c. \$\psi\$ b.

learly, crude. 2c. \$\psi\$ b. Tartif
Proposed.
4c. § 1b.
4c. § 1b. yearse Pepper, ground... occa, prepared offer off Free. 20 F cent. Free. 20. 4 D. 6c. 4 D. 20 F cent. there and Downs 10 % cent. 10 % cent. 20 % cent. \$30 % tun. np, Rassia, unmanutac np, Manilla, &c., un ... \$15 P ton #25 P tun 10 P cent 20 P cent 10 P cent Oil of Cloves.....

Peruvine Eark.....

10 P cent to P cent

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—The Culifornia State Agricultural Society holds its annual fair this year at Sac ramento, Sept. 16-21, and offers a long list of prizes, some of which are much higher than for the muc grades in the Eastern States.

"Committees are especially instructed not to award a promium to an unworthy object, in any department, though there be no competition. The Judges on Animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturing, thorough breeding, and characteristics of the breed which they judge. They will make proper allowances for the age, feeding, and condition of the animals, especially in the breeding classes, and will not give encouragement to over-fed animals."

Some other good rules are made, such as should be more rigidly adhered to by all societies. For instances more rigidly adhered to by all societies. For instances:

"The horse of all work should be between fifteen and skateen hands; quick, lively care; broad between the even; round bursel; short loins; well up in the shoulder; deep created; square quarters; flat legs, short between knee and pastern, and bock and pastern; hind keys well under him; speed equal to eight miles an hour on the road, and at least three miles at the plow; with sufficient blood to insure spirit and endurance; and no horse or mare in this or any other class shall be allowed to compute for a premium unless free from any disease or blemish which can be transmitted to posterity."

"Exciplitors of implements and machinery will be required to label each implement or machine with the name of exhibitor, name of machine, its use, and price at which sold."

at which sold."

This last rule should be everywhere rigidly enforced. It would add much to the value of all our annual agricultural fairs. Will the Managers of the New-York State Fair see that this rule is complied with for the exhibition that is to take place at Watertown, Jefferson County, Sept. 17-207 We have never strended an exhibition where we did not find some new implement or piece of machinery the use of which was not obvious at first sight, and we have often been unable to find any one who could give the slightest information. Of what uso is it to exhibit articles in such a way ? And even if their purpose is easily seen, we want to know the price.

A WONDERFUL FEAT-DRIVING & HORSE AND BUGGY TO THE TOP OF MOUST WASHINGTON .-- A correspondent at Gorbam, N. H., furnishes the following particulars of a recent daring feat of ascending to the

particulars of a recent during feat of ascending to the top of Mount Washington with a horse and buggy:

"For these who cannot endure the severe hardshipe of mountain travel on foot, or on horseback, the enterprise of Mr. J. S. Hall and others, has nearly connected by an easy carriage route from the Glen House to Mount Washington smontt. When the road was first surveyed nost of those whose judgment was considered reliable, prophesied its failure. But it is now so near the top, its completion is a fixed fact, and the writer had the pleasure, with his brother from your city, on Saturday last, of passing over it is his own carriage, at the rate in rising of three to four miles an hour!

"On passing over this road, one is constantly in a state of amazement at the sagacity and wisdom evinced

"On passing over this road, one is constantly in a state of amazement at the sagacity and wisdom evinced in its survey and location; and that it could be so constructed as to be free from all bars or obstructions, and from the danger of washing and injury arising from the nighty torrents that pass over and around it, when the vast piles of snow are melting from the mountain in spring and Summer; yet such is the fact; and to all human appearance but little repairs will ever be demanded, and the toll, that now seems somewhat exhorbitant, can be reduced to the price of a common tampike road, or bridge, or removed entirely, and this vast work be given to the public, and nees, women, and children, be permitted to enjoy a visit to Mount Washington, with all the case of common pie nic excursions, without money or price, save incidental expenses.

expenses.

Saturday last was a greaf day on Mount Washington, and the record there and at the Glea shows that a feat was performed that would not seem to be in the reach of human possibilities. Although the carriage reach of human possibilities. Although the carriage road is not completed nearer than from one-half or three-fourths of a mile from the top, a single horse and buggy wagon was driven to the top of Mount Washington, without either horse or driver being removed from the carriage on account of obstructions in the ascent and return? J. M. Thompson, Esq., of the Glen House, was the driver, accompanied by N. Varney, Esq. The horse was the celebrated and sure-footed one known here by the name of 'Sorrel Tom,' and his previous moustain experience, doubtless aided much in accomplishing a feat so novel, dangerous and glorious.

"So perfectly unexpected and novel, and to some Tip-Top lionse, that a record was made by the propri-ctor of the fact, on the visitors' registry, and several gentlemen present signed as witnesses."

WELL Por .- An illustrated paper printed at Leipyellow fever, and the alliance of Satan. What the North has—Money, men, a righteous cause, and the sympathy of humanity. What the North lacks—Pirates and thieves."

MARRIED.

RIGOS-WURZBACH-On Thursday morning, July 25, by the Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., Marcus C. Riggs, esc., of New York with Maggie A. Wungbach, late of Memphis, Tonn. WOOD-LENNON-On Saturday, July 77, 1661, by the Rev. William Starra, Mr. Theodore S. Wood to Miss Heisriette M. E. Lennon of this city.

DIED.

ATKINSON—In this city, on Saturday, July 27, of abscess of the langs, James Atkinson, aged 26 years. BERRY—On Saturday, July 27, Adelheid Lina, daughter of the Rev. Philip and Magdalene Berry, aged 2 months and lit days. Funcal services this alternoon at 7 o'clock, at the corner of Hudson and Fifth streets, inbibaton, N. J. BENSON, On Thompson, July 25, Cont. William

Hudson and Fifth streets, Hoboken, N. J.

BENSON-On Thursday, July 25, Capt. William Benson of
Norwborgh, N. T., agod 50 years,

CONACHER-At Yonkers, New-York, on Saturday, July
27. William John, son of John and Eliza Conacher, seed 17
years and 10 mortiza.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents,
No. 200 West Twenty-second street, conser of Eighth avenue,
on Monday, July 29, at 2 o clock.

on Monday, July 29, at 2 of dock.

CARTER—On Sunday, July 28 Maria Louise, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Carter, aged 11 weeks.

The filends and acquaintaness are respectfully invited to attend the functural from No. 29 Howman place, on Tuesday afternoon. at 3 o'cicca.

CHRISTIAN—After a long and severe filness, of wheeping cough, Ellenor, daughter of Andrew and Abby Christian, No. 201 Delancey street, aged 2 years and 2 months.

CRAM-In this city, on Salurday morning, July 27, Wm. Cram, in the 66th year of his age. COWAN—At Yorkrille, or Caturday, July 27, Charles Burger, only child of Stafford H. and Margaret Ann Cowne, aged months and 12 days.

months and 12 days.

COURTNEY—in this city, on Saturday, July 27, Francis Alfred, son of Eugene K, and Elizabeth K. Courtney, aged a mouths and 16 days.

DWYER—In this city, on Friday, July 26, Many Dwyer, aged.

FISCHER-Drawned, on Souday, July 21, Charles Fischer.

FISCHER—Browned, on Souday, July 21, Charles Fischet.

GREER.—At Shrewshury, N. J., on Saturday, July 20, James A. Greet, et not George Greer, each, of this city, aged 22 years.

HALFY—In this city, on Friday, July 26, after a sudden Illness, Jame, the beloved wife of Owen Haley, a native of the County Ferramogh, Ireland, in the Bith year of her age.

HAYS—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, July 27, after a long Eness, Margaret Hays of Nancigh, County Tipperary, Ireland, in the 60th year of her age.

KISSAM—On Saturday evening, July 27, Maggie A., only child of Peter R. and Zenora I. Kirsam, aged 5 months and 13 days-trom the residence of fiver granifather, Long Secon, No. 27, Courtaireet, South Brockiyn. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, the Rev. Samuel Kissam, are respectfully invited to attend.

MCRONEX—In this city, on Thursday, July 28, after a long and painful illness, Michael Morency, aged 47 years.

MORTON—In this city, on Saturday, July 27, Mem. Morton, a

MORTON-In this city, on Saturday, July 27, Wm. Morton, a native of Dundaiz, Ireland, in the felst year of his ogo. NOONAN-In this city, on Friday, July 26, John Nosons, from the Parish of Febonaugh, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 60

OWENS-On Saturday, July 27, Anna E., eldert daughter of Ann E. and the late Daniel Owens.

STEVER-In Brooklyo, on Friday, July 26, of searlet fever,
Maria Adelado, infant daughter of Erastus and Catharine Aices
Sever, aged I year, 10 months and 22 days.

SMITH — In this city, on Saturday, July 27, Anne Smith,
aged 61 years.

SHAND—On Saturday, July 47, David, youngest aon of Peter and Margaret Shand, aged 3 years, 5 members and 5 days. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral ou Monday, July 29, at 3 o'ckock p. 111, from his late residence, No. 109 West Eighteauth street. SLOMAN. In this city, on Saturday, July 27, after a short flances, Harriet, only daughter of George and Mine Slomen, aged 5 months and 4 days.

SPERBECK - In this city, suddenly, or Saturday, Joly 27, after a short hot severe illusas, John A. Sperbok, in the 24th 24th

a short hot severe lines, or Saturday morning, July 21, and UNDERHILL—In this city, or Saturday morning, July 21, and a short liliness, Reneom Underhill, in the dist year of the city of